
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND BETWEEN
61-71 SEAS END ROAD,
SURFLEET,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SSER 18)**

Work Undertaken For
Ashgrove Associates
On behalf of
Datum 1 Limited

June 2018

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No. **41/18**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Seas End Road, Surfleet, Lincolnshire. This was in advance of proposed residential development of the site.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, located close to an area of medieval (AD1066-1500) saltmaking, with mounds of waste material still visible south of the River Glen.

The evaluation revealed two ditches and a pit. The pit remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. One ditch was dated to the later medieval period and the second to the 17th – 18th century.

Finds retrieved included medieval and later pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of a planning application (H01-0501-17) for a residential development submitted to South Holland

District Council. On behalf of the local planning authority, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor requested that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ashgrove Associates on behalf of Datum 1 Limited to undertake a trial trench evaluation, which was carried out on the 8th and 9th May 2018 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Advisor.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Surfleet is located 5km north of Spalding and 17km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies 2km northeast of the centre of Surfleet as defined by the parish church of St Lawrence, on the south side of Seas End Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2704 2873 (Fig. 2).

The site lies at a height of *c.* 4m OD on the north bank of the River Glen. Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). These soils are developed on a sequence of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay Formation (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Surfleet is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.*1086. Referred to as *Suerefelt*, the name derives from Old English and means 'the sour (*sūr*) creek or inlet' (Cameron 1998, 120). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Heppo the Arblastar and contained two

salt-production sites (Foster and Longley 1976).

Surfleet Seas End lies on a Late Saxon or medieval sea bank and salt production took place on the outside of these. Lidar shows potential evidence for some salt-working close to the site though the area occupied by the golf club, on the south side of the river, has more extensive mounds caused by the waste material derived from salt-making.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application

area.

- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Three trenches, each measuring 10m long by 1.5m wide, were opened (Fig. 3) to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural geology, as appropriate.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken under archaeological supervision, by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. The site was also metal detected for finds.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the

nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs. 4-5)

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

The yellowish brown silty sand alluvium (1005) was cut, towards the centre of the trench, by roughly oval pit [1006] (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 2). This had an irregular base and was 0.91m wide and 0.23m deep. There was a single fill of dark greyish brown silty sand (1007).

The pit was sealed by a 80mm thick orangey brown silty clay layer (1004). Above this was a 0.32m thick laminated silty sand layer formed, including one of charcoal (1003). This was overlain by a 0.22m thick layer comprising sand, brick rubble and angular stones (1002) above which was a 0.36m thick topsoil (1001) (Fig. 5, Section 4).

Trench 2 (Plate 3)

In Trench 2, the mid yellowish brown sandy silt alluvium (2005) was cut by northwest-southeast aligned ditch [2004] (Fig. 5, Section 2; Plate 4). This was at least 1.5m long, up to 2.8m wide and 0.65m deep. With concave sides and a narrow flat base, a lower fill of 0.15m thick mid brown clayey silt (2003) which contained 15th – 16th century pottery, brick/tile, animal bone and shell was overlain by a 0.5m thick greyish brown clayey silt (2002) upper fill. Pottery spanning the 12th – 15th century was retrieved.

The ditch was sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil (2001) comprising greyish brown clayey

silt.

Trench 3

This trench was moved slightly to the west to avoid a small tree.

Natural within this trench comprised a greyish orange silty sand (3006). Cut into the natural alluvium was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (3004). Measuring 3.5m wide and over 0.35m deep (Fig. 5, Section 3), it contained a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (3005). Finds retrieved from the fill comprised 17th – 18th century clay pipe and brick.

The ditch was sealed by a layer of yellowish brown silty sand (3003), possibly alluvium. This was in turn overlain by a subsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (3002) followed by a yellowish brown sandy silt topsoil (3001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised silty sands and sandy silts of the underlying drift geology of marine alluvium.

A pit was revealed in Trench 1 which remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. A late medieval ditch was exposed in Trench 2 which lay perpendicular to the River Glen, and possibly represents a former land boundary. Neither the pit or the ditch would appear to be related to salt making.

A post-medieval ditch, lying parallel and closer to the River Glen, may have served as a flood defence, although alluvium possibly derived from the river overlay this.

Finds retrieved from the investigation includes pottery spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods, post-medieval brick and tile along with clay pipe. A small

assemblage of animal bones were also recovered.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Seas End Road, Surfleet, as the site lay in an area of medieval salt-production.

However, nothing relating to the salt industry was revealed at the site. Instead, the evaluation revealed an undated pit, a medieval boundary ditch and a post-medieval ditch, probably associated with water management.

Finds comprised pottery dating from the 12th century to the 16th century, post-medieval brick/tile and clay pipe and a small assemblage of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ashgrove Associates for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Ben Wiese
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 Illustration: Ben Wiese, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analysis: Mark Peachey
 Archiving: Denise Buckley

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General Location Plan

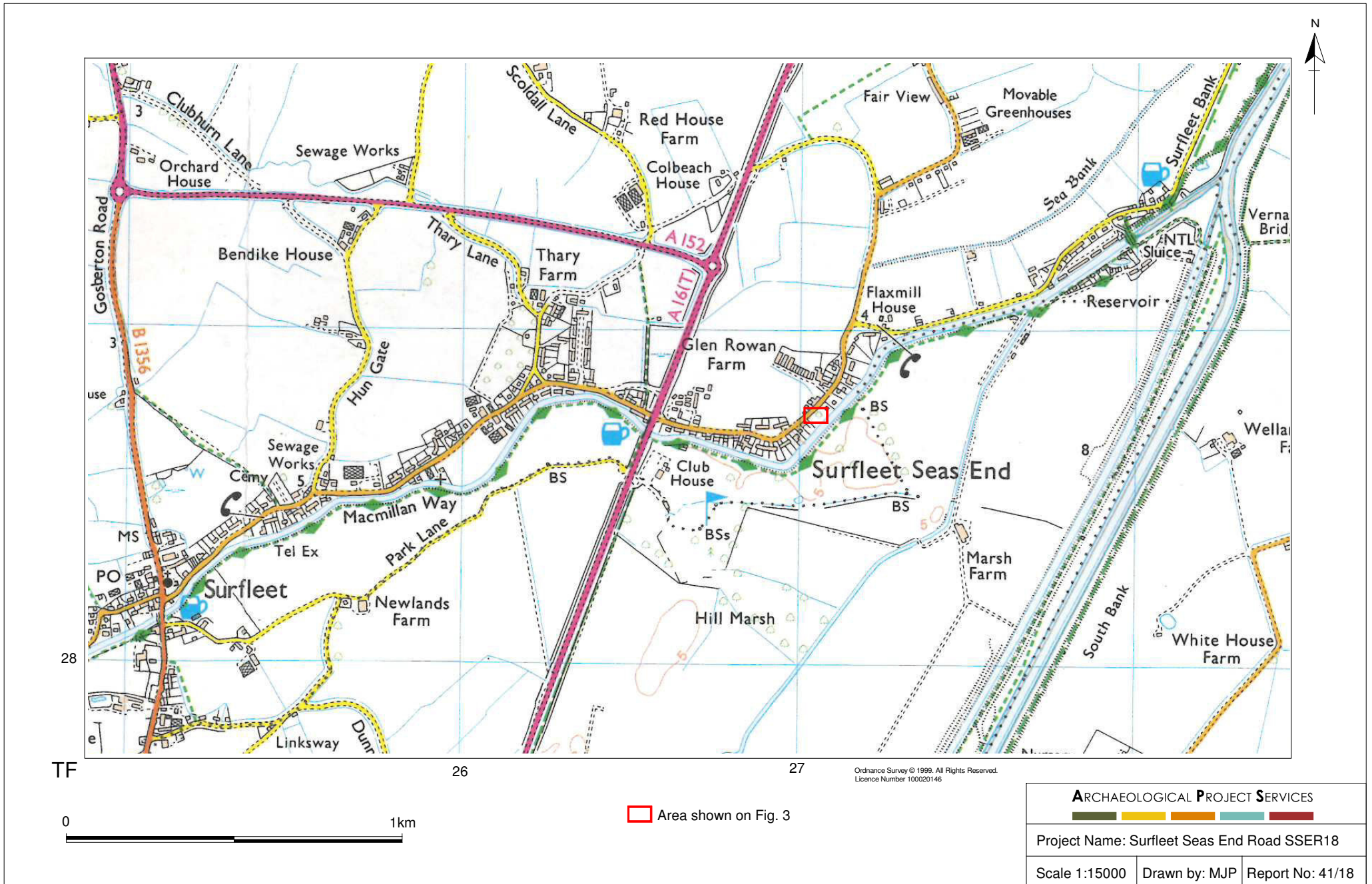


Figure 2. Site location map

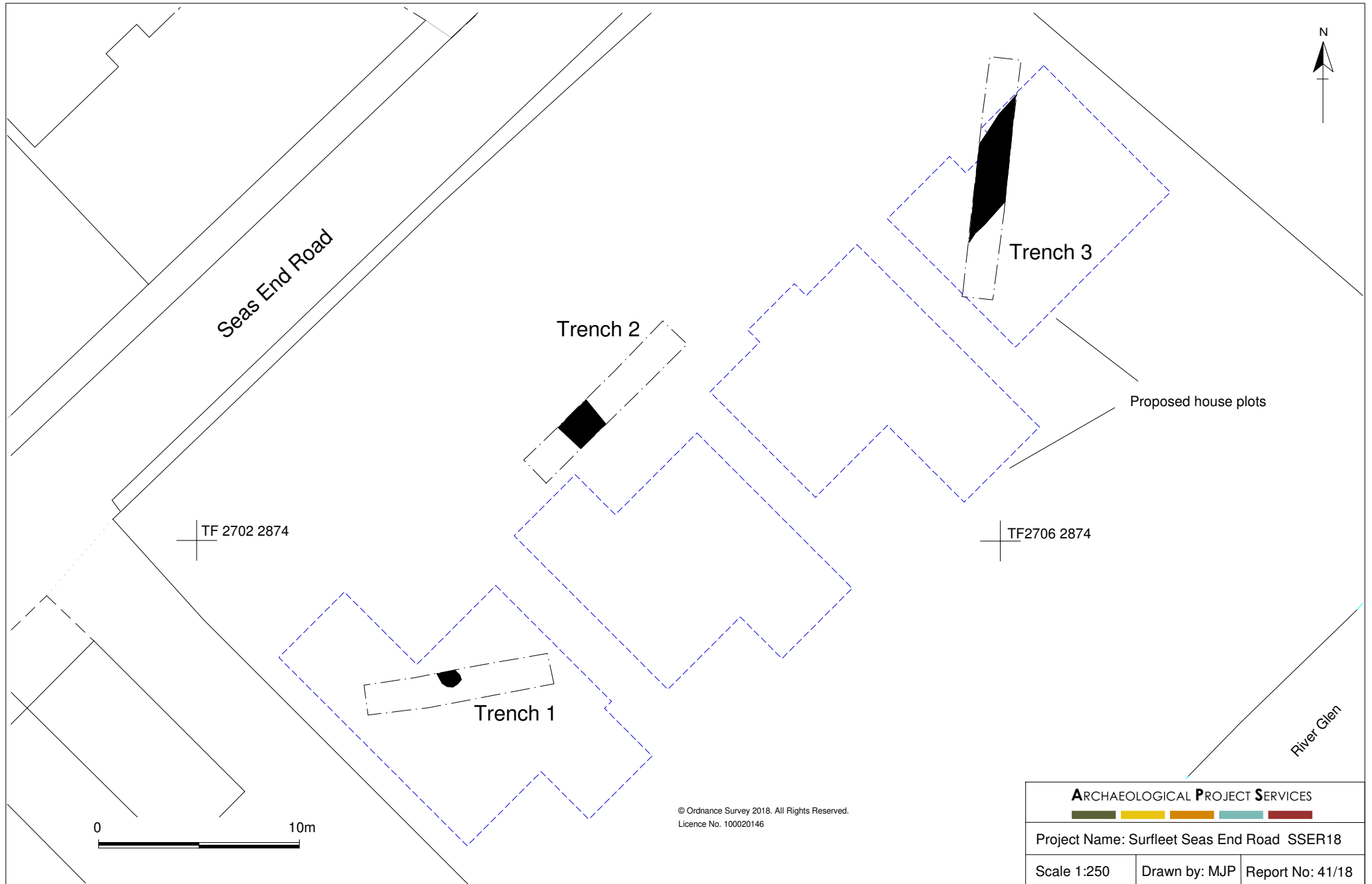


Figure 3. Trench location plan

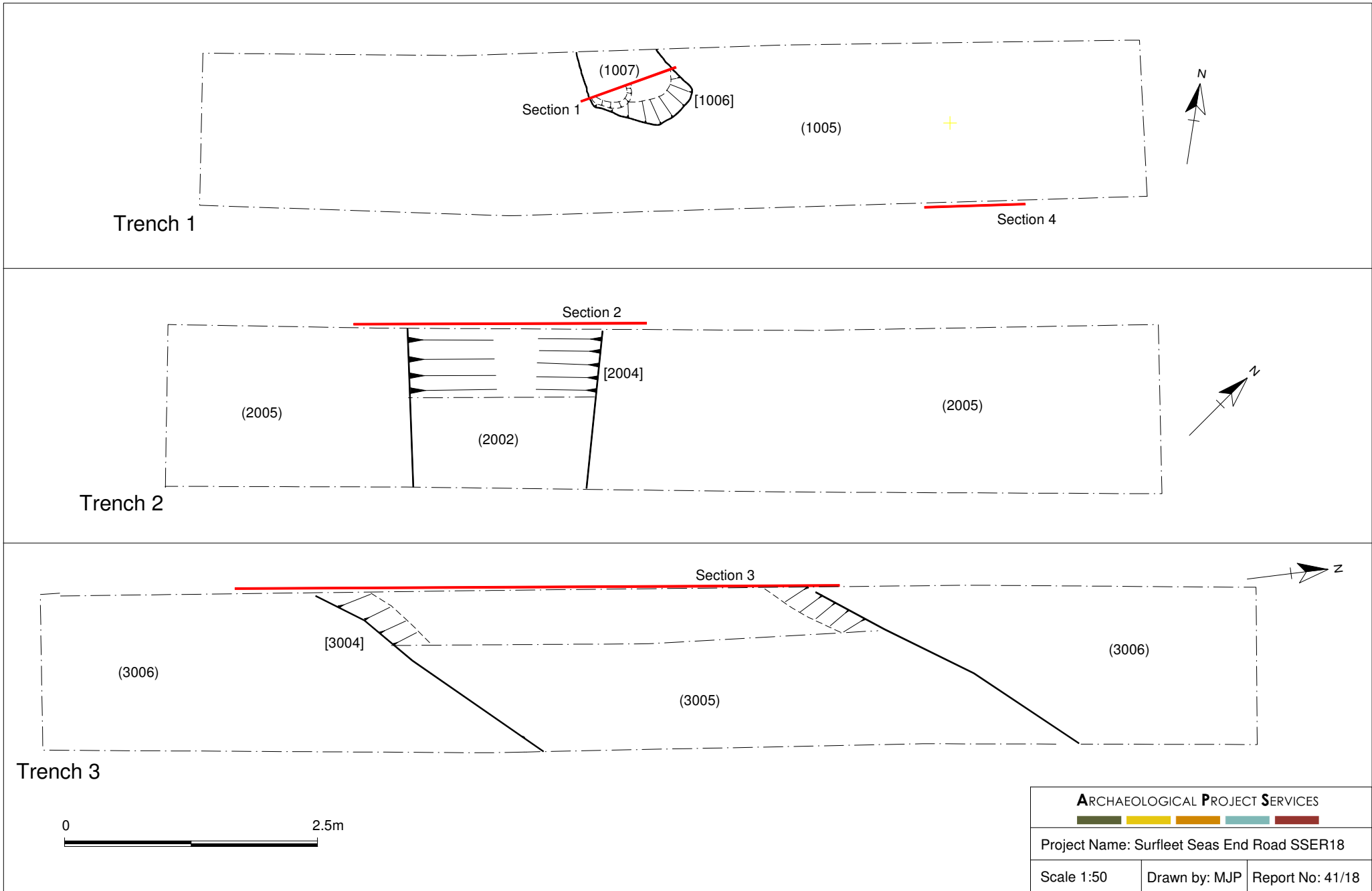


Figure 4. Trench plans

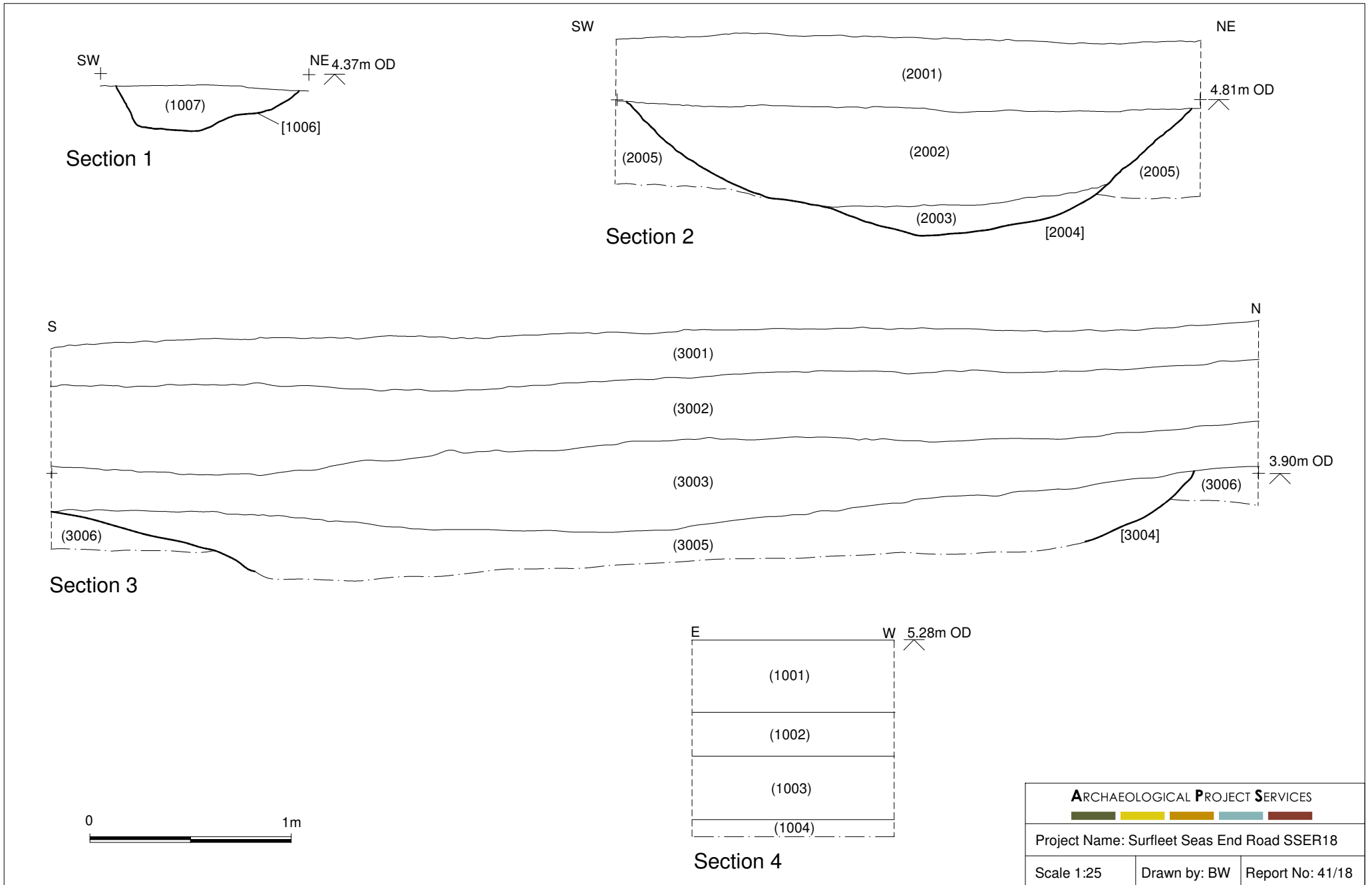


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. General view of site prior to machining, looking north



Plate 2. Trench 1, Pit [1006], Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3. Trench 2 looking southwest



Plate 4. Trench 2, Ditch [2004], Section 2, looking north



Plate 5. Trench 3 looking south



Plate 6. Trench 3, Ditch [3004], Section 3, looking southwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
Trench 1		
(1001)	Friable dark greyish brown silt. 0.36m thick.	Topsoil
(1002)	Friable light grey sand with medium sized CBM bricks and frequent medium sized angular pebbles. 0.22m thick.	Rubble deposit
(1003)	Friable layers/bands of light greyish sand, dark grey silty sand and a narrow band of charcoal. 0.32m thick.	Bands formed by siltation processes.
(1004)	Firm dark orangeish-brown clay layer. 0.08m thick.	Clay layer probably formed by siltation.
(1005)	Loose yellowish brown silty sand.	Natural/Alluvium
[1006]	Rounded/oval cut. >0.6m long, 0.91m wide and 0.23m deep. Break of slope sharp on SW side, moderate on NE side, Sides steep on SW side and moderate on NE side. Gentle break of slope at base. Irregular base.	Cut of pit/possible terminus
(1007)	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand.	Fill of [1006]
Trench 2		
(2001)	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt. 0.3m thick.	Topsoil
(2002)	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with small angular stones. 0.5m thick.	Upper fill of ditch [2004]
(2003)	Soft mid brown clayey silt with small angular stone and rounded pebbles. 0.15m thick.	Lower fill of [2004]
[2004]	Linear cut. 2.8m wide at top, at least 1.5m long and 0.65m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, concave sides, gradual break of slope at base and a flat base. Orientated NW-SE.	Cut of Ditch
(2005)	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt.	Alluvium
Trench 3		
(3001)	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. 0.26m thick.	Topsoil
(3002)	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional CBM. 0.43m thick.	Subsoil
(3003)	Friable light yellowish brown silty sand. 0.43m thick.	Deposit overlying fill of ditch [3004]
[3004]	Linear cut. More than 1.6m long, 3.5m wide and more than 0.35m deep (not bottomed). Sharp break of slope at top. Gradually sloping sides. Orientated E-W.	Cut of ditch or channel
(3005)	Friable light greyish brown silty sand. >0.3m thick (not bottomed)	Fill of ditch [3004]
(3006)	Loose light greyish orange silty sand.	Natural/Alluvium deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of eight sherds from six vessels, weighing 444 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from early medieval to the later medieval or early post-medieval period.

Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed, although none of the material is abraded. Fragments from two vessels have external soot residues consistent with usage over a hearth or fireplace.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	1007	MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabrics	Oxidised; medium sandy; Fe; Ca	Jar	BS	Sooted exterior; abundant rounded to sub rounded quartz; sparse rounded Fe and Ca grits	12 th -15 th	1	1	3
2	2002	SLSF	South Lincolnshire Shell and Iron		Jar?	BS	External wipe marks; sooted exterior	11 th -13 th	1	1	16
2	2002	TOY	Toynton Medieval ware		Jug	Rim with HJ	Strap handle with multiple grooves; TOYII?		1	1	91
2	2002	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware		Bowl	Rim	Long everted with hooked tip; pancheon; same as TOY bowl from 2003	15 th -Mid 16 th	1	1	71
2	2003	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware		Bowl	Rim; BS	Long everted with hooked tip; same as TOY bowl from 2002		2	n/a	234
2	2003	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware		Closed	BS		15 th -16 th	1	1	5
2	2003	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware		Bowl	Base	Blown/spalled	15 th -16 th	1	1	24
Total									8	6	444

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from (1007) within pit or ditch [1006] in Trench 1, as well as fills (2002) and (2003) within ditch [2004] in Trench 2.

Range

There is a range of medieval and later medieval dated domestic pottery. A single fragment from a jar in a medieval local

fabric (MEDLOC) was recovered from ditch [1006], whilst pieces from a variety of vessels of 15th to 16th century date, came from ditch [2004] in Trench 2. The assemblage is small, but the material is likely to be domestic waste.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 10 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2829 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The condition of the ceramic building material is mixed, although there are some large and fresh fragments within the group. Several pieces, including items from all three of the productive trenches have mortar adhered, suggesting that this material is demolition waste, perhaps from a nearby brick-built structure.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	1002	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy; Ca	98mm wide; 55mm deep; mortar adhered; slightly vitrified; handmade; Fenland fabric	16th-18th	1	1071
1	1002	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy; Ca	Handmade; Fenland fabric		1	50
1	1002	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy; Ca	50mm deep; mortar adhered; poorly finished; stuck upper	15th-18th	1	372
2	2003	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica	Abraded; surfaceless; probably post medieval BRK	Roman or Post Roman	1	70
3	3005	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy; Ca	Abraded; surfaceless; Fenland fabric		2	32
3	3005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy; Ca	Approx. 105mm wide; 51mm deep; struck upper; Fenland fabric; deep semi-circular impression on one side	15th-18th	1	613
3	3005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	51mm deep; linear stick impression in upper surface;		2	281
3	3005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy; Ca	Plinth brick; mortar adhered; 51mm deep	16th-18th	1	340

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)	
							Total	10	2829

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from rubble layer (1002) in Trench 1, as well as ditch fills (2003) in [2004] and (3005) in [3004] within Trenches 2 and 3 respectively.

Range

There is a range of post-medieval brick fragments, most of which are in local 'Fenland' type calcareous fabrics. The pieces are difficult to date with any precision as these type of fabrics were utilised across much of the Fenland areas of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire for hundreds of years. However none are likely to post-date AD 1800.

Potential

The bricks should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long term storage. No further work is required.

Summary

A range of brick fragments of 15th to 18th century date were recovered, with pieces retained from Trenches 1, 2 and 3. The items are likely demolition waste.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 11 (406g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The animal bone was recovered from the fill (2003) of a medieval ditch (2004).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
2003	horse	scapula	R	1	203	
	cattle	femur	R	1	181	
	sheep/goat	calcaneum	R	1	16	
	medium mammal	radius	-	1	6	

Summary

As a small assemblage, derived from a single context, the bone is generally uninformative. Horse, cattle and sheep/goat are represented but not in numbers to assess site husbandry. The bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

CLAY PIPE

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

Although broken, the clay pipes are in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
3005			2			2	4	Stems only.	Late 17 th - Early 18 th century
Totals						2	4		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from (3005), the fill of ditch [3004].

Range

Two clay pipe stems dating to the late 17th – early 18th century were recovered.

Potential

Apart from dating evidence and the indication of smokers or smoking at the site, the clay pipes are of no further potential and have been discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
1002	16 th to 18 th	
1007	12 th to 15 th	
2002	15 th to mid 16 th	
2003	15 th to 16 th	
3005	16 th to 18 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
HJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
LIDAR	An aircraft-based method of survey using analysis of pulses of laser light reflected from the surfaces of the ground and buildings. It is capable of identifying subtle differences in topography.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saltern	Saltmaking site where salt is obtained from sea water through evaporation.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Trench record sheets
11	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
1	Environmental sample sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number	LCNCC: 2018.60
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SSER 18
OASIS Record Number	archaeo11-319589

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-319589

Project details

Project name	Seas End Road, Surfleet
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation revealed an undated pit, a medieval ditch and a post-medieval ditch. No evidence for salt-making was revealed despite the proximity of saltern mounds.
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2018 End: 09-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SSER18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2018.60 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SURFLEET Seas End Road
Study area	1795 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 2704 2873 52.840736402713 -0.113657300234 52 50 26 N 000 06 49 W Point

Project creators

Name of	Archaeological Project Services
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project director/manager	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project supervisor	Mark Peachey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC: 2018.60
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2018.60
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on land between 61-71 Seas End Road, Surfleet, Lincolnshire (SSER 18)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Peachey, M.
Other bibliographic details	41/18
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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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